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Agenda item 15
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated Sates of), Netherlands, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, Philippines and the Russian Federation: draft resolution

United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 66/2 of 19 September 2011, 66/221 of 22 December 2011, 68/231 of 20 December 2013, 68/233 of 20 December 2013, 68/300 of 10 July 2014, 68/309 of 10 September 2014, 69/240 of 19 December 2014 and 69/310 of 6 July 2015,

Welcoming the adoption of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,[1] as well as the Framework for Action,[2] which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, which was jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization in Rome, from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/84 of 24 May 1989 regarding international decades in economic and social fields,

Conscious of the need to eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition worldwide, particularly undernourishment, stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight in children under 5 years of age and anaemia in women and children, among other micronutrient deficiencies, as well as reverse the rising trends in overweight and obesity and reduce the burden of diet-related non-communicable diseases in all age groups,

[1] World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex I.
[2] Ibid., annex II.

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Conscious of the need to reduce food losses and waste throughout the food chain in order to contribute to food security, nutrition and sustainable development,

Expressing concern that nearly 800 million people remain chronically undernourished and 159 million children under 5 years of age are stunted, approximately 50 million children under 5 years of age are wasted, over 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies and a rapidly increasing number of people are affected by obesity in all regions, with more than 1.9 billion overweight adults, of which over 600 million are obese,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of reaching Sustainable Development Goal 2, which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, as well as the interlinked targets of other Goals,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2016-2025 the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, within existing structures and available resources;

2. *Endorses* the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,[1] as well as the Framework for Action,[2] which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate;

3. *Calls upon* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization to lead the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, in collaboration with the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Children's Fund, and to identify and develop a work programme based on the Rome Declaration and its Framework for Action, along with its means of implementation for 2016-2025, using coordination mechanisms such as the Standing Committee on Nutrition and multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security, in line with its mandate, and in consultation with other international and regional organizations and platforms;

4. *Invites* Governments and other relevant stakeholders, including international and regional organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia, to actively support the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, including through voluntary contributions, as appropriate;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly about the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, on the basis of the biennial reports jointly compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization.